



# INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC

NEWSLETTER

(Website: <http://www.amnumsoc.org/inc/>)

## XIII CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE NUMISMÁTICA



MADRID  
15-19 septembre  
2003

Es un honor y una satisfacción personal dar la bienvenida desde estas páginas dar a todos los asistentes al XIII Congreso Internacional de Numismática, que se celebra en Madrid del 15 al 19 de septiembre de 2003, organizado por el Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte a través del Departamento de Numismática del Museo Arqueológico Nacional.

Los Congresos Internacionales son el marco de referencia más importante en el ámbito de la investigación numismática mundial y cuentan con una dilatada tradición que se remonta a finales del siglo XIX. Sin embargo hasta ahora nunca habían tenido como sede un país hispanohablante. La elección de Madrid como sede es un reconocimiento por parte de la comunidad investigadora internacional del gran dinamismo de España y su importancia fundamental para los contactos entre Europa, Latinoamérica y África; más aún cuando, con motivo de la implantación del euro, hemos tenido ocasión de comprobar cómo la historia monetaria, lejos de ser pasado, es sobre todo futuro.

Como es habitual, el Congreso estará estructurado en sesiones paralelas que cubrirán las

áreas objeto de estudio: Numismática general, Antigua, Medieval, Moderna y Contemporánea, Oriental, Medallística, Metodología y Museología, y cada una de ellas se subdividirá en secciones concretas. En este marco se desarrollarán las siete ponencias y tres mesas redondas previstas, así como las numerosas comunicaciones y presentaciones de pósters. Del mismo modo, la víspera del inicio del Congreso tendrán lugar la Asamblea General de la Comisión Interna-

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Madrid: el Palacio de Congresos.

cional de Numismática y la Reunión Anual de ICOMON.

Coincidiendo con el Congreso, se ha publicado el Survey of Numismatic Research, que cubre el período 1996-2001, y se ha acuñado una medalla conmemorativa que ha sido diseñada por el escultor y medallista español Fernando Jesús, confeccionada artesanalmente en bronce, respetando las técnicas tradicionales de grabado y fabricación. En ella se representa en el anverso a la diosa Juno Moneta pesando monedas en una balan-balanza y, en el reverso, rodeando al logotipo del Congreso, varios diseños inspirados en monedas españolas de todas las épocas.

También está previsto un programa social con excursiones a Toledo y Mérida, la visita a distintos Museos de Madrid mediante el "Bus de los Museos", una cena de clausura y varias recepciones ofrecidas por distintas Instituciones, comenzando por el propio Museo Arqueológico Nacional, así como por el Museo de América, el Museo Casa de la Moneda y la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid.

El número de participantes preinscritos hasta el momento, cerca de 900, proceden-

tes de sesenta y siete países de los cinco continentes, y de comunicaciones y pósters previstos, en torno a 450, demuestra el gran interés que ha despertado la convocatoria y nos permite asegurar que el XIII Congreso Internacional de Numismática será un evento cultural de primera magnitud.

*Carmen Alfaro Asins*

Coordinadora General del XIII C.I.N.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This will be the last time that I write in this *Newsletter* as President of the INC. Some of you may be reading this at the Congress in Madrid, which is the culmination of the current Council's programme. We are expecting a very large number of people to attend the Congress, and you will, I am sure, join me in thanking Carmen Alfaro and her team at the Museo Arqueológico Nacional for all their hard work. We all owe them an enormous debt of gratitude. I would also like to thank the retiring members of the Council – Stanislas Suchodolski, William Metcalf, Kenneth Jonsson and Marjan Scharloo – for all their hard work over the last few years

on behalf of the international numismatic community.

The Congress and the publication of the new *Survey of Numismatic Research* are perhaps the occasion to reflect on the state of our subject, and I repeat here for a wider audience the remarks made in the Survey's introduction by Carmen Alfaro and myself

During the last few years the publication of new research has continued to flow, though it is somewhat lesser in quantity than in previous periods and it has new emphases.

The reduction in the quantity of publication reflects the retrenchments and changes made in many museums, universities and academies, as can be seen from a number of examples in Britain, the USA, Germany and many other countries. There are today fewer numismatists, and collectors, than there were a generation ago, and in some countries there has been a change of emphasis from detailed studies of particular periods towards more broad-ranging approaches to the processes and broad trends of many subjects, for example archaeology. This has tended to lead some research away from numismatics into more general studies, though it is also leading, in some fields like early Greece, towards a much more integrated and stimulating treatment of coinage in its social and cultural context. At the same time, and partly for the same reason, an obvious new development has been the increase in publication aimed at the non-specialist, both the academic non-numismatist and the general reader. This is a reflection of, first, the fewer number of scholars with specialist knowledge for whom accessible general reference books like *Roman Provincial Coinage* or *Medieval European Coinage* are essential aids, and, secondly, of the increasing imperative to present all academic subjects to a broader audience. Whatever one thinks of the first tendency, the second seems of great benefit and it explains the greater number of general books and the greater number of exhibitions in many countries aimed at a general public. For the same reason these are not infrequently themed along more 'popular' ideas, in particular money rather than the history of coinage.

Scientific studies of coins and medals, previously welcomed as an exciting new method, have now become standard to the subject, but my impression is that they are fewer in number than before, partly because of expense, but also because the results they provide, though extremely important, have not been seen to revolutionise the subject, as was previously hoped. Much the same could be said of statistics; again they play an important role, but there has been a

retreat from some of the optimism of previous years about the potential, for example, of using coins to make quantitative studies of past economies.

Curiously the 'information revolution' has not, so far, revolutionised the subject of numismatics. Many libraries are now available on-line, and the internet is now the principal way of accessing libraries; the ANS web-site has a particularly good on-line numismatic library catalogue. Some other museum web-sites provide good coverage of coins (e.g. the Fitzwilliam Museum) and some thematic sites promise great things (e.g. [www.achemenet.com](http://www.achemenet.com)), but they are very hard to find and some of very uneven quality. A list of some can be found on the INC website, but much more needs to be done. My impression is that the full potential of the www has not yet begun to be realised as a research tool, partly because museums are slow to invest in expensive new technology and partly because electronic projects need very large quantities of money and time to be successful. On the other hand coin dealers have been quick to use the www, and many interesting coins are now illustrated only on the internet – with the unfortunate consequence that they quickly disappear before scholars notice them, and there is no permanent record as was the case with printed sales catalogues. That the Madrid congress has been organised partly on-line and that the Survey is accompanied by a CD-Rom are signs of the way forward, but at the moment not much in the way of collections and even less in the way of publication is available on the internet. This will surely change as the new generation of scholars, brought up in the electronic age, finds effective ways of using its potential.

At the same time there have been areas of growth. One is the history of numismatics, the reflection in numismatics of the greater interest in intellectual history that is apparent in many other fields. The benefits of this are several. It may help to rescue older treatments from obscurity (how many classical numismatists today read Eckhel? Very few, though most are vaguely aware that his work and those of others contain many relevant insights and useful information). Moreover, in many disciplines it is nowadays axiomatic that a consideration of the development of a subject is an essential pre-requisite to moving forward its development.

A continuing area of growth concerns applied numismatics, especially the publication and interpretation of coin finds (where surely the www must be the way forward?). In a number of countries like Britain or Denmark projects have been set up to gather at least some of the data



that would otherwise be lost through the non-reporting of finds made by metal detectorists. Though sometimes regarded as morally contentious – do such schemes help to record finds or do they encourage metal-detecting and the destruction of ancient sites? – the schemes certainly have at least the pragmatic virtue of recording information that would otherwise simply be lost: in Britain, for example, records of some many thousands coin finds every year (see [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)), and this represents a spectacular growth in the information available for writing detailed regional histories. Yet the loss of contextual information about coin finds and coin hoards in many countries continues without remission.

The developments mentioned above all imply advantages and some disadvantages. If, on the one hand, a project like that of providing die-studies of all Greek coinages seems not very much nearer completion than a generation ago, nevertheless there has been a much greater emphasis on the reliable reconstruction of past coinages and on their interpretation in a broader historical or archaeological context than was the case before. The coins are now being made to work historically, rather than studied for themselves. At the same time the expansion of the audience for numismatics – whether through public exhibitions, websites or schemes involving finders – sets the scene for a greater appreciation of the ways in which the study of our subject and its outreach to a broader audience can contribute to the cultural life of the new millennium. I look forward to future developments!

Andrew Burnett

## TRÉSORS / HOARDS

### The "Valli di Comacchio" hoard (V century A.D.)

The information about the find of this hoard is scattered and uncertain: actually, it was impossible to know from the finder the exact date and circumstances of the discover. Thanks to the few pieces of information available, the hoard was discovered in a niche during the excavations for the foundations of a modern building along the southern edge of Valli di Comacchio, and originally it amounted to approximately 200 specimens. More than a quarter of the coins resulted absolutely illegible because of the oxidation: among those pieces oxidized a number of specimens, between five and ten, was reduced to the

status of lead flans completely obliterated by powdery incrustations of white color. It was not possible to ascertain the destiny of the illegible pieces, but they seem likely to have been thrown off: the remaining part of hoard was partially dispersed in trade. In any case, before this dispersion it was possible to catalogue the identifiable coins that are listed below. In any way, it seems probable that the chronology of the whole hoard correspond to that given by the most recent pieces in the list below, which are the best preserved.

## CATALOGUE

The asterisk preceding the number indicates that the coin is illustrated in the plate

### Greek Coins

#### Antiochus III

- \* 1. Æ 222-187 An *BMC GC 57*

#### Ptolemies Kings

2. Æ III-II sec. ? *SNG?*

### Roman Imperial Coins

#### Septimius Severus

3. D 209 Rm *RIC 230*

#### Claudius Gothicus

4. An 268-270 Rm *RIC 34F*  
5. An " ? *RIC?*

#### In the name of Divus Claudius Gothicus

6. An before 270 Rm, Med *RIC 261-262*  
7. An " Rm, Med, *RIC 257, 259-262*  
GAL

#### Constantine I

8. Fol 312-319 ? *SOLI INVICTO COMITI*

#### Constantine I for Delmatius

9. Fol 336-337 Aq *RIC 142*

#### Constantine I for Hannibalianus

10. Fol 336-337 Con *RIC 145-148*

#### Constantine I for Constantine II

11. Fol 327-329 Her *RIC 96*

#### Constantine I for Constans

12. Fol 335-337 ? see *LRBC 1028*

#### Constantius II (before 348)

- \* 13. Fol 337-347 An *RIC 49*

#### Sons of Constantine I

14. Fol 337-340 Con *RIC 21*

#### Sons of Constantine I for Theodora

15. Fol 337-340 Tr *RIC 65*

**Sons of Constantine I for Divus Constantinus**

16.	Fol	337-340	Con	<i>RIC</i> 37	
17.	Fol	337-347	An	<i>RIC</i> 39	
18.	Fol	337-340	Tr,Lug	<i>RIC</i> p. 143 n. 37, p. 178 n. 1-3	
19.	Fol	337-347	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1041	

**Constans/Constantius II (before 348)**

20.	Fol	347-348	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 140	
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**House of Constantine I**

21.	Fol	335-347	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1028	
22.	Fol	"	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1028	

**House of Constantine I for Urbs Roma**

23.	Fol	334-335	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 122	
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**Constans (after 348)**

24.	Æ3	348-350	Sis	<i>RIC</i> 234	
25.	Æ3	"	"	<i>RIC</i> 236	

**Constantius II (after 348)**

26.	Æ3	353-355	Lug	<i>RIC</i> 189	
27.	Æ4	355-361	The	<i>RIC</i> 215	

**Constantius II for Julian Caesar**

28.	Æ4	355-361	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 234	
29.	Æ3	"	Con	<i>RIC</i> 138 ss.	
30.	Æ4	"	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 2504	

**Constantius II/Constantius II for Julian Caesar/Julian Augustus**

31.	Æ4	355-363	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 2504	
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**Valentinian I**

32.	Æ3	364-375	Rm	<i>RIC</i> 17(a)ix(a), 24(a)ix(a)	
33.	Æ3	"	"	<i>RIC</i> 17(a)x(b), 24(a)x(b)	
34.	Æ3	"	"	<i>RIC</i> 17(a), 24(a)	
35.	Æ3	364-367	Sis	<i>RIC</i> 5(a)i	
36.	Æ3	367-375	"	<i>RIC</i> 15(a)x	
37.	Æ3	364-367	The	<i>RIC</i> 18(a)vi	

**Valens**

38.	Æ3	364-367	Rm	<i>RIC</i> 15(b)v	
39.	Æ3	"	"	<i>RIC</i> 15(b)vii	
40.	Æ3	"	An	<i>RIC</i> 10(b)10	
41.	Æ3	"	Al	<i>RIC</i> 3(b)1	
42.	Æ3	364-378	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 527	

**Gratian**

43.	Æ4	378-383	Nic	<i>RIC</i> 35	
44.	Æ4	"	Her,Cyz, Nic	<i>Vot XX Mult XXX</i>	

**Valentinian II**

45.	Æ4	383-387	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 47(a)2	
46.	Æ4	388-392	"	<i>RIC</i> 58(a)2	
47.	Æ4	383-387	Rm	<i>RIC</i> 57(a)	
48.	Æ4	388-392	"	<i>RIC</i> 64(a)3	
49.	Æ4	"	Nic	<i>RIC</i> 45(a)2	
50-					
51.	Æ4	378-388	?	<i>Vot X Mult XX</i>	

52.	Æ4	383-392	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 389	
53.	Æ4	"	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1105	

**Valentinian I/Valens/Gratian/Valentinian II**

54.	Æ3	364-383	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 527	
55.	Æ3	"	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 527	

**Teodosius I**

56-					
57.	Æ4	388-393	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 58(b)1	
58.	Æ4	383-387	Rm	<i>RIC</i> 57(c)1	
59.	Æ4	384-387	Sis	<i>RIC</i> 39(b)1	
60-					
61.	Æ4	383-388	Aq,Rm, The	see <i>LRBC</i> 1871	
62.	Æ4	378-388	?	<i>Vot X Mult XX</i>	

**63-**

64.	Æ4	383-395	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1105	
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**Teodosius I for Flaccilla**

65.	Æ4	383-387	Sis	<i>RIC</i> 35,1	
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**Gratian/Valentinian II/Teodosius I**

66.	Æ4	378-383	?	<i>Vot XV Mult XX</i>	
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**Arcadius**

* 67.	Æ3	383-388	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 45(c)2	
68-					
69.	Æ4	388-402	"	<i>RIC</i> IX 58(c)1, X 1237	
70-					
* 71.	Æ4	"	"	<i>RIC</i> IX 58(c)2, X 1237	
* 72.	Æ4	"	"	<i>RIC</i> IX 58(c)2, X 1237	
73-					
74.	Æ4	"	"	<i>RIC</i> IX 58(c).X 1237	
75.	Æ4	383-387	Rm	<i>RIC</i> 47(d)	
76.	Æ4	406-408	OR	<i>RIC</i> 142,145, 148,151-152,156	
77.	Æ3	383-388	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 338	
78.	Æ4	383-395	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 389	
79-					
80.	Æ4	388-403	?	see <i>LRBC</i> 1105	

**Valentinian II/Teodosius I/Arcadius**

81.	Æ4	383-388	Aq,Rm, The	see <i>LRBC</i> 1871	
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**Maximus**

82.	Æ4	387-388	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 55(a)2	
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**Victor**

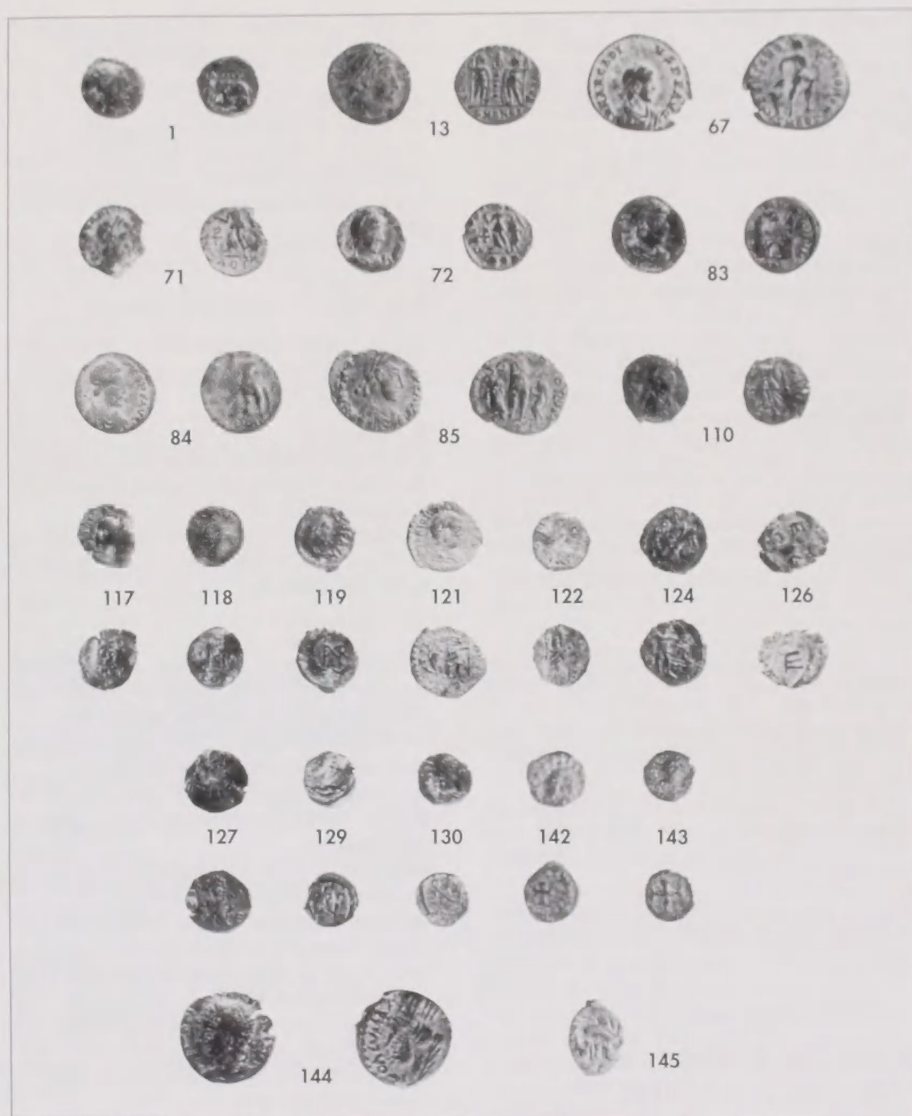
* 83.	Æ4	387-388	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 55(b)	
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**Honorius**

* 84.	Æ3	407?-408	Aq	<i>RIC</i> 1243	
* 85.	Æ3	408-423	"	<i>RIC</i> 1358	
86.	Æ3	408-423	Con	<i>RIC</i> 409	
87-					
91.	Æ3	408-423	Aq,Rm, Sic	<i>RIC</i> 1355-56, 1358-59	

92. AE4 393-403 ? see *LRBC* 1105
- Valens/Gratian/Valentinian II/Teodosius I/Maximus/Arcadius/Honorius/Eugenius**
93. AE4 375-395 ? see *LRBC* 389
- Valentinian II/Teodosius I/Arcadius/Honorius**
- 94-
95. AE4 388-402 Aq *RIC* IX 58(a-d), X 1237-38
96. AE4 388-403 Rm *RIC* IX 64(a-e), 69, X 1245-49
- Arcadius/Honorius**
- 97-
98. AE3 388-403 ? see *LRBC* 1105
- Teodosius II**
99. AE4 435 Con *RIC* 457
- Arcadius/Honorius/Teodosius II**
100. AE3 404-408 Rm *RIC* 1271-1283
- Johannes**
101. AE4 423-425 Rm *RIC* 1916
102. AE4 " " *RIC* 1913, 1920-21, 1923
- Valentinian II/Teodosius II/Arcadius/Honorius/Johannes**
- 103-
109. AE4 383-425 ? see *LRBC* 1105
- Valentinian III**
- \* 110. AE4 425-(?)c430 Rm *RIC* 2107-08
111. AE4 (?)c430-(?) " *RIC* 2137
- c437
112. AE4 c440-455 " *RIC* 2160
- Valentinian II/Teodosius I/Arcadius/Valentinian III**
113. AE4 383-c440? Aq,Rm, see *LRBC* 1871  
The
- Honorius/Valentinian III**
- 114-
116. AE4 408-435 Rm *RIC* 1357, 2118-19, 2121
- Marcian**
- \* 117. AE4 450-457 The *RIC* 435
- \* 118. AE4 450-457 Con *RIC* 451
- \* 119. AE4 " Cyz *RIC* 564
120. AE4 " " *RIC* 564
- Majorian**
- \* 121. AE4 457-461 Rv *RIC* 2020-21
- Leo I**
- \* 122. AE4 457-474 The? *RIC* 713
123. AE4 " Con *RIC* 674
- \* 124. AE4 " " *RIC* 702
125. AE4 " " *RIC* 714
- \* 126-
- \* 127. AE4 " The?, Con *RIC* 713-714
128. AE4 " Her,Nic *RIC* 698, 708
- \* 129-
- \* 130. AE4 " OR *RIC* 681-693
- Unidentified**
- 131-
133. AE3 IV-V century ? *RIC*?
- 134-
135. AE4 " ? *RIC*?
- 136-
138. AE4 V century ? *RIC*?
- Imitations**
- Imitation of antoninianus of Tetricus II**
139. An end of III GAL ?  
century
- Imitation of SALVS REIPUBLICAE (2) type (see *LRBC* 1105)**
140. AE4 V century ? see *LRBC* 1105
- Imitation of Victory type**
141. AE4 V century ? *Victory to r, with wreath*
- Imitations of cross within wreath type**
- \* 142. AE4 V century ? see *RIC* X 442
- \* 143. AE4 " ? see WROTH pl. IV n. 33
- Provincial Coin**
- Elagabalus**
- \* 144. AE 218-222 Edessa/Me- *BMCGC* 73  
sopotamia
- Other**
- \* 145. Upper part of finger ring (g 1,10)

The hoard must have been buried in the seventies of the 5th century A.D. and illustrates several components of the peculiar monetary situation of the period: i.e. Greek coins, Roman pieces of the beginning of III century (see Septimius Severus and Elagabalus), imitations and, finally, lead flans and a part of finger ring. Italian hoards of bronze coins buried in the last thirty years of the V century A.D. as a whole are scarce, but certainly they are very rare in Northern Italy. Actually, the only example within this last geographic area is the hoard from the Fornace of Classe<sup>1</sup>, composed by 138 specimens and some bronze fragments, which closes just with Leo I (457-474). Moreover, the proximity to Ravenna of the finding places of both the two hoards does not seem a matter of chance, since also the single finds regarding coins as late as the most recent in the hoards appear absolutely rare and sporadic in Northern Italy outside the territories of Milan and



Ravenna. As concerns the remaining part of Italian peninsula, other hoards contemporary with the Valli di Comacchio one are those of Capua<sup>2</sup>, Lipari (*RIC*, X, p. cxlix), perhaps that one of Faleri (in study), while a little later is that one of Ortona (*RIC*, X, p. cliv), which closes with  $\text{Æ}4$  of Zeno (474-491).

In spite of the esiguous evidence recorded, the Valli di Comacchio hoard, together with the other hoards above-mentioned, becomes part of a peculiar *Schatzfundhorizont*, which is however best documented in Central and Oriental Mediterranean shores, where, for what we know, it is possi-

ble to locate 21 hoards of bronze coins terminating with issues of the period of Leo I or Zeno:

1) hoards of Leo I: "Dalmatia" (*RIC*, X, p. cxxxvii); Hama (*RIC*, X, p. cxliii); Jelad<sup>3</sup>; Mircea Vodă (*RIC*, X, p. cliii); Titcha<sup>4</sup>; "Turkey I" (*RIC*, X, p. clxiii); Balkan (*RIC*, X, p. clxix Yale); 2) hoard of Zeno: Aïn Merane (*RIC*, X, p. cxxix); "Beirut" (*RIC*, X, p. cxxxii); Capernaum - Courtyard of Synagogue<sup>5</sup>; Egypt 2, 3, 4 (*RIC*, X, p. cxxxviii); Érsekújvár (*RIC*, X, p. cxl); "Lebanon" (*RIC*, X, p. cxlviii); Louloudies<sup>6</sup>; Qau-el-Kebir<sup>7</sup>; Tipasa A and B<sup>8</sup>; Tipasa-Villa des Fresques (*RIC*, X, p. clxii); Volo (*RIC*, X, p. clxiii).



The pattern of all these 27 hoards could be originated by a single cause which does not seem absurd to put in relation with the fall of the weight of the nummus recorded during the reign of Zeno<sup>15</sup>.

Michele Asolati

## Notes

<sup>15</sup> E. ERCOLANI CÖCCHI, *Il circolante divisionale, a Ravenna, fra la fine del V e gli inizi del VI sec. d.C.*, in *Studia Numismatica Labacensis Alexandro Jeločnik Oblata*, ed. P. Kos, Ž. DEMO, "Situla", 26, Ljubljana 1988, pp. 285-294.

<sup>16</sup> P. ARTHUR, *Scavo in proprietà Carrillo, S. M. C. V.; contributo per una conoscenza di Capua tardo-antica*, "Archeologia Medievale", XIV (1987), pp. 520-523.

<sup>17</sup> As regards these hoards see also G. GORINI, *Currency in Italy in the Fifth Century A.D.*, in *Coin Finds and Coin Use in the Roman World. The Thirteenth Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary History*, 25-27. 3. 1993. *A NATO Advanced Research Workshop*, ed. C.E. KING, C.E. WIGG, Studien zu Fundmünzen der Antike, 10, Berlin 1996, especially p. 193.

<sup>18</sup> D. VLADIMIROVA-ALEDJOVA, *Deux trésors monétaires de la basse époque romaine de la région de Choumene*, "Numismatica", 4 (1986), pp. 14-22.

<sup>19</sup> VLADIMIROVA-ALEDJOVA, op. cit.

<sup>20</sup> E.A. ARSLAN, *Il deposito monetale della trincea XII nel cortile della Sinagoga di Cafarnao*, "Liber Annuus", XLVII (1997), pp. 245-328.

<sup>21</sup> E. MARKI, M. POLYCHRONAKI, *Nomismatikes synkentroseis kai thesauros apo to episkopiko sunkrotoma ton Louloudion*, in *To nomisma sto macedoniko choro*, "Obolos" 4 (2000), p. 183-184.

<sup>22</sup> J.G. MILNE, *The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century*, "The Numismatic Chronicle", s. V, VI (1926), pp. 43-92.

<sup>23</sup> R. TURCAN, *Trésors monétaires de Tipasa et d'Announa*, Lyon 1984, pp. 13-20 and 21-26.

<sup>24</sup> H.L. ADELSON, G. L. KUSTAS, *A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I*, "American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Notes and Monographs", 148, New York 1962, pp. 31-32.

## COINS AND COMPUTER/ NUMISMATIC ON INTERNET

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New home pages

### ● ITALY

C.N.R. Istituto per la Civiltà fenicia e punica, Roma: [www.mlib.cnr.it/istituti/ifp/index.html](http://www.mlib.cnr.it/istituti/ifp/index.html)

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## CONGRÈS, COLLOQUES, RÉUNIONS/ CONGRESSES, COLLOQUIA, OTHER MEETINGS 2002/2003

### ● ALLEMAGNE Frankfurt am Main

Theodor Mommsen Geldgeschichte vs. Numismatik. Internationales Kolloquium aus Anlass des 100. Todesjahres von Theodor Mommsen (1817-1903). 1.-4. Mai 2003, Frankfurt a.M.

To mark the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of the great scholar and Nobel Prize winner, Theodor Mommsen, an international colloquium was held at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, from May 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> 2003. The colloquium was hosted by the two numismatic projects supported by the German academies: *Fundmünzen der Antike* of the Academy of the Sciences and Literature, Mainz, which is based at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, and the *Griechisches Münzwerk* of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of the Sciences, the origins of which date back to Mommsen himself. Apart from the two Academies, financial support was provided by the Gerda Henkel Foundation, Düsseldorf, Germany.

The subject of the colloquium, *Geldgeschichte vs. Numismatik* (Monetary History vs. Nu-

numismatics), reflect Mommsen's own approach to the subject. He rejected the antiquarian attitude to coins which regarded them primarily as not purely as objects of study in their own right, and restricted itself to describing, identifying, arranging and cataloguing them. Instead he regarded coins above all as a source of information for a wide range of fields of scholarship. But that did not prevent him from demonstrating his acumen in recognising the importance of basic numismatic research (*Grundlagenforschung*), and the potential of new methods. The *Corpus Nummorum*, later the *Griechisches Münzwerk*, was founded on the revolutionary principle that not coins but coin dies must be the foundation of any attempt to understand the structure and arrangement of ancient coinages, and his use of coin finds was often pioneering. On the other hand, it might be claimed that the fact that Mommsen was too little numismatist could lead him to underestimate the work involved in some projects, and to set his aim too high, as J. Nollé pointed out was arguably the case with the *Corpus Nummorum*.

The colloquium opened with a number of contributions which set the scene and defined the context in which Mommsen worked: H.-M. von Kaenel in his introduction and a paper on the inception of the *Corpus Nummorum*, and S. Rebenich both investigated Mommsen's role as a manager and organiser, and one of the leading power-brokers in the academic world of Imperial



Germany. For U. Peter and B. Kluge it was the influence of the *Corpus Nummorum* which was of interest, as the precursor of the *Griechisches Münzwerk* and as a model for the *Corpus Nummorum Borussicorum*. A. Burnett and B. Weissner illuminated the contemporary intellectual environment in contributions on numismatics in Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and on the relationship between Mommsen and J. Friedländer of the Berlin Coin Cabinet.

The majority of the 22 papers presented at the colloquium dealt with individual aspects of Mommsen's work. K. Bringmann looked beyond numismatics in an analysis of Mommsen's *History of the Roman Republic*, part of the Roman History for which he received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1902. In spite of the huge success of the book, at the time Mommsen was much criticised in some quarters for breaking with the mainstream of Ancient History in Germany. Instead of regarding the written sources as the infallible voice of Rome, he subjected them to critical analysis before writing his own account of events, a version which was necessarily coloured by contemporary events, and was more in the English historiographical tradition. W. Hollstein emphasised the important role played by Mommsen in establishing a reliable chronology of the Roman Republican coinage. Building on the work of the likes of Borghese and Cavedoni he relied heavily on the evidence of coin hoards in producing a relative chronology. This was not the only area in which he recognised the significance of coin finds. As F. Berger demonstrated in a paper on Mommsen's use of coin-find analysis, he relied on them to suggest that one of the turning points in German history, the Battle of the Teutoburger Forest in AD 9, which saw the destruction of three Roman legions under the command of Varus, was fought at Barenau. The claim was widely rejected, but has recently been confirmed by archaeological work. Mommsen was also aware of the finds of Roman coins from India, and demonstrated that hoards of Roman denarii in North Germany generally end with coins of Septimius Severus or earlier, leading him to suggest that the Germans deliberately selected denarii with a higher silver content.

Other papers reflected Mommsen's wide-ranging interests: not just the Roman (H. Brandt and H. Schubert), but also Italian (M. Crawford and G. Gorini) and Greek (H. Leppin and J. Nollé) coinages, legal aspects (W. Nippel and M. R. Alföldi), the "dyarchy" of Senate and Emperor (R. Wolters), metrology (H. Konnick), as well as the influence of contemporary monetary and economic theory and events (D.

Backendorf). H.-C. Noeske's review of Monetary History vs. Numismatics after Mommsen, and W. Metcalf's assessment of the continuing influence of Mommsen in the 21st century set the scene for the closing discussion, which included a lively debate on cooperation between numismatics and other disciplines, a topic on which Mommsen himself would not long have remained silent.

A supplementary programme which included visits to the Geldmuseum of the German Federal Bank in Frankfurt, and the Coin Cabinet of the city's Historical Museum rounded up a successful and stimulating meeting. The papers are to be published in a monograph by the *Griechisches Münzwerk*, Berlin.

David Wigg-Wolf, *Fundmünzen der Antike*

#### ■ AUSTRIA

**Wolfenbüttel:** Vom 7. Bis 10. Mai 2003 findet in der Herzog August Bibliothek das 54. Wolfenbüttel Symposium: *Europäische numismatische Literatur im 17. Jahrhundert* statt. Die Leitung haben Drs. Christian Dekesel (Gent) und Dr. Thomas Stäcker (Wolfenbüttel) und die Teilnehmer waren U. Rosseaux (Dresden), P. Arnold (Dresden), A. Burnett (London), H. Kim und D. Berry (Oxford), R.H. Thompson (London), J.-B. Giard (Paris), J.-M. Darnis (Paris), O. Cartaregia (Genova), E. Lemberg-Ruppelt (Rostock), G. Gorini (Padova), A. Bedocchi (Genova), M. Callegari (Padova), P. Berghaus (Münster), J.S. Jensen (Kopenhagen), T. Sundquist (Stockholm), H. Rambach (Paris), B. Overbeck (München), W. Waterschoot (Gent), J.H. Kagan (New York), C.-O. Strandberg (Stockholm).

**Wien:** Kunsthistorisches Museum 25-26 April 2003, *Numismatik & Technologie: Fragen und Antworten*.

#### ■ ITALY

**Adria (Rovigo):** 19 dicembre 2002 presso la Sala Cordella: *Beni Numismatici ad Adria. Presentazione della catalogazione scientifica del materiale di proprietà comunale a cura della Associazione Signa*. Sono intervenuti il dr. Angelo Tabaro (Regione Veneto), prof. G. Gorini (Università di Padova) e A. Saccocci (Università di Udine).

**Bologna:** 22 maggio 2003. Museo Civico Archeologico: *Monete in rete. Banche dati, CD-ROM e Internet nella numismatica italiana*. In occasione del convegno è stata allestita un'espo-



sizione di monete, di medaglie e di importanti oggetti appartenenti alle collezioni numismatiche del Museo Civico Archeologico di Bologna.

**Napoli:** Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici, Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei, Università di Napoli "Federico II" hanno organizzato un incontro di studio su Pompei: *Presenze e circolazione della moneta in area vesuviana. Il caso della Regio IX di Pompei*, relazioni di P. Guzzo, R. Duncan-Jones, M. Taliercio, R. Vitale, D. Romagnoli, R. Cantilena, T. Giove, M. Pagano, E. Spagnoli, Chr. Boehringer, J-P. Brun, R.R. Holloway, A. Mele, J.-P. Morel, N.F. Parise, A. Burnett, J. Andreau, E. Lo Cascio.

**Padova:** 28 marzo 2003 al Museo Bottacin: *Presentazione della nuova scheda numismatica* a cura di una Commissione composta da esperti della disciplina, da responsabili dell'Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo del Ministero per i Beni Culturali dello Stato italiano e da alcuni esponenti delle Soprintendenze.

**Padova:** 17 maggio 2003 al Museo Bottacin, II° Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica e di Storia Monetale: *Assemani Symposium on Islamic coinage*.

**Taranto - Cosenza:** XLIII Convegno di Studi sulla Magna Grecia, 26-30 settembre 2003, su *Alessandro il Molosso e i "Condottieri" in Magna Grecia*. Tra le relazioni storiche ed



Osuna - Sevilla: *Moneta qua scripta. La moneda como objeto de escritura.*

archeologiche prevista domenica 28 settembre alle ore 15 la relazione di M. Taliercio e R. Vitale su: *La documentazione numismatica*.

#### ■ ROUMANIE

**Braila:** La XX<sup>ème</sup> Symposion National de Numismatique, 22-24 mai 2003, Braila, Roumanie (organisé par la Société Numismatique Roumaine).

**Bucuresti:** L'Anniversaire d'un siècle de la fondation de la Société Numismatique Roumaine (1903-2003), Bucuresti, octobre. Information: Prof. dr. Constantin Preda, Cabinetul Numismatic al Bibliotecii Academiei Romane, Calea Victoriei 125, 71102 Bucuresti, Romania.

#### ■ SPAIN

**Osuna - Sevilla:** del 27 Febrero al 2 de Marzo de 2003, III Encuentro peninsular de Numismática Antigua. *Moneta qua scripta. La moneda como objeto de escritura*. Coordinación prof. Francisca Chaves Tristán (Universidad de Sevilla).

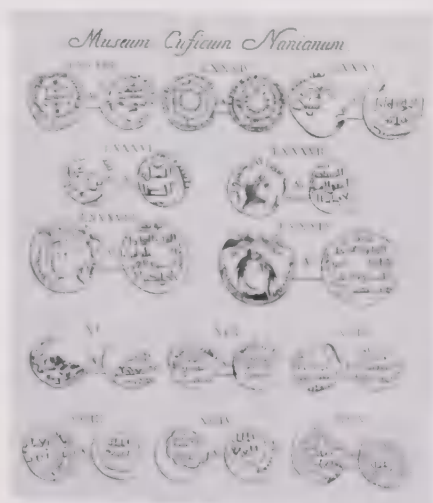
## EXPOSITIONS / EXHIBITIONS

#### ■ AUSTRIA

**Wien:** Münzkabinett des Kunsthistorischen Museums: *Ferdinand Welz und seine Schule. Die moderne Medaille in Österreich* (Oktober 2003 bis März 2004).

Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität: *Edwin Griener (1893-1964) aus dem Nachlaß eines österreichischen Medailleurs*, 7. März 2003 bis 24. März 2003.

Geldmuseum, 1010 Wien, Österreich



Padova: Museo Bottacin, II° Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica e di Storia Monetale.

**Irish EUROFARTEN 11** - Mai 2003 bis 30. April 2004

■ FRANCE

**Lyon:** Musée des Beaux-Arts du 7 juillet au 8 septembre 2003. *1000 monnaies de Légende* (1000 Legend 2003 Collections). L'exposition s'accompagne de la publication d'un hors série de la revue spécialisée "Monnaie Magazine".

● GERMANY

**Köln:** Römisch - Germanisches Museum. *Kölner Gold Sonderrolle Sonderreich* (3. 04.-30. 06. 2003)

**Tübingen:** Schloß Hohentübingen. *Der Tod des C. Caesar (2.000 Jahrestag)* (Februar - Juni 2004)

■ HUNGARY

**Budapest:** Banknote Collection of the National Bank of Hungary. The traditional exhibition place will be closed (probably at the end of the year). A «visitor centre» will be opened in the same building including numismatic exhibitions (permanent: the history of the Hungarian money issue from 1000 up to the present times - temporary exhibitions)

■ ITALY

**Cividale del Friuli (Udine):** Museo Archeologico Nazionale, il 10 maggio 2003 inaugurata la mostra *Aurei Longobardi. La collezione numismatica della Fondazione CRUP*. La collezione, interessata in comodato al Museo, consta ora di 50 tra tremissi e solidi d'oro alcuni rarissimi di eccezionale interesse storico e numismatico.



Mantova: Museo Numismatico. *Monete e medaglie di Mantova e dei Gonzaga dal XII al XIX secolo*

**Mantova:** Museo Numismatico. *Monete e medaglie di Mantova e dei Gonzaga dal XII al XIX secolo*. La collezione della Banca Agricola Mantovana costituisce, unitamente a quella formata dal Re d'Italia Vittorio Emanuele III ed esposta a Palazzo Massimo a Roma, la più completa raccolta di antiche monete e medaglie di Mantova e dei Gonzaga. Visibile dal maggio 2003 tutti i giorni, eccetto domenica e lunedì.

**Milano:** Museo Archeologico, *Dal fiorino alla Lira. La zecca di Firenze* dal 29 marzo al 28 settembre 2003, catalogo a cura di Franca Maria Vanni.

■ NETHERLANDS

**Leiden:** *Voor Tempel en Kroeg. Roman coins*



New York: *The Hoards of Sassanid Iran: Dinar, Drachme, and Copper of the late Sassanid and early Muslim Periods*



Winterthur: Münzkabinett: 1803-1848 Von Napoleon zum Bundesstaat

from the imperial period. Jan 20 - Sept. 20, 2003.

#### ■ SUISSE

**Winterthur:** Münzkabinett: 1803-1848 Von Napoleon zum Bundesstaat. 5. April 2003 - 7. März 2004.

#### ■ U.S.A.

**New York:** The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 155<sup>th</sup>. *The Heritage of Sasanian Iran: Dinars, Drahms and Coppers of the late Sasanian and early Muslim Periods*. Thursday, June 19 & Friday, June 20, 2003.

**Althoff:** Die Städte des Imperium Romanum und ihre Münzprägung (Übung).

**Freiburg:** Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Werthmannplatz - KG I, D 79085 Freiburg Brsg.  
Seminar für Alte Geschichte: Vorlesungen siehe homepage [www.uni-freiburg.de/sag](http://www.uni-freiburg.de/sag)  
Archaeologisches Institut: Wintersemester 2003/2004: Decapolis und Provincia Arabia. Geschichte, Topographie und Münzprägung (dr. Thomas Ganschow).

**Köln:** Universität: WS 2001/2002 Vorlesungen über Numismatik siehe homepage [www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/vlvz](http://www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/vlvz)

**Tübingen:** Reinhard Wolters: SS 2003: Tod des C. Caesar. Erarbeitung einer Ausstellung.  
WS 2003/2004: Münzprägung unter Caesar und Augustus - Bestimmungsübung griechischer Münzen

#### ■ HUNGARY

**Budapest:** ELTE University, Archaeological Institut: Introduction to the Roman Coinage by Melinda Torbagyi and Edit Farkas

#### ● ITALY

**Bologna:** Università degli studi  
Antica (E. Ercolani)

**Catania:**

## ENSEIGNEMENT / NUMISMATIC TEACHING

#### ■ AUSTRIA

**Wien:** Universität: Institut für Numismatik: Vorlesungen siehe INC homepage und [www.uni-vie.ac.at/Numismatik](http://www.uni-vie.ac.at/Numismatik)

**Salzburg:** Universität, Institut für Alte Geschichte und Altertumskunde. Vorlesungen siehe homepage: [www.sbg.ac.at/age/home.htm](http://www.sbg.ac.at/age/home.htm)

#### ■ GERMANY

**Duisburg:** Gerhard Mercator Universität: WS 2003/2004: Ruprecht Ziegler und Ralf H.

Antica (G. Guzzetta).

**Genova:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (R. Pera).

**Lecce:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (A. Siciliano; A. Travaglini).

**Messina:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (M. Caltabiano; D. Castrizio).

**Milano:** Università Cattolica Numismatica antica (C. Perassi); Università Statale (L. Travaini).

**Napoli:** Università degli studi "Federico II", Numismatica Antica (M. Talierecio); Università l'Orientale (L. Camilli).

**Padova:** Università degli Studi: Numismatica greca e romana (G. Gorini); Numismatica medievale e moderna (M. Asolati); Numismatica (A. Bernardelli).

**Palermo:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (R. Macaluso).

**Perugia:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (M. Bergamini).

**Pisa:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (T. Caruso).

**Roma:** Università degli studi "La Sapienza" Numismatica Antica (N. Parise); Università degli studi "Tor Vergata" Numismatica Antica (P. Serafini); Terza Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (M.C. Molinari).

**Udine:** Università degli Studi. Numismatica Medievale (A. Saccocci).

**Trieste:** Università degli Studi. Numismatica Antica (B. Callegger).

**Viterbo:** Università degli studi Numismatica Antica (A. Rovelli).

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Thanks are again due to Francis D. Campbell, Librarian of the American Numismatic Society for providing most part of this recent list.

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### ● AUSTRIA:

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Hubert Emmerig: Bayerische Münzgeschichte des 15. Jahrhunderts, insbesondere der Schinderlingszeit.

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### ■ GERMANY

**Duisburg:** Sammlung Köhler-Osbahr Band III I: Griechische Münzen, Spanien - Thrakien, ca. 900 Positionen, alle Stücke abgebildet. Erscheint August 2003.

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der 2. Hälfte des 2. Jahrhunderts nach Chr. Mainz (Philipp von Zabern-Verlag) 2003; 147 Seiten, 15 s.w.-Tafeln.

**Münster:** Peter Hirsch: Neubearbeitung der Münzprägung im Herzogtum Niederlothringen, speziell der Räume Lüttich/Maastricht, Barban und Flandern, vom 10. bis beginnenden 12. Jh.

### ■ GREAT BRITAIN

**London:** Spink and Sons: *Gaulish and early British Gold Coinage* by John Sills. To be published Summer 2003. XII, 576 pages including maps, tables, charts + 17 plates of coins. Casebound in cloth. ISBN 1-902040-54-6.

### ■ ISRAEL

**Jerusalem:** Haim Gitler and Matthew Ponting: *The Silver Coinage of Septimius Severus and His Family 193-211 AD. A Study of the Chemical Composition of the Roman and Eastern Issues*, will appear in the GLAUX series (as Glaux Volume 16).

Haim Gitler and Oren Tal: *The Coinage of Philistia in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries BC. Towards a Framework for a New Definition, Chronology and Terminology*.

### ■ ITALY

**Milano:** Università degli studi, Cattedra di Numismatica Medievale e Moderna:

- Iconografia delle monete medievali: in preparazione il libro di L. Travaini, *I capelli di Carlo il Calvo. Indagine sul ritratto monetale nel medioevo*, e uno studio di A. Bolis sulla scrittura nelle monete medievali;
- Le monete medievali nei trattati di aritmetica e nei libri di mercatura: in stampa il libro di L. Travaini, *Monete, mercanti e matematica* (Jouvence, Roma);
- In preparazione la *Guida per la storia delle zecche italiane medievali e moderne fino all'Unità* (comitato scientifico: M. Tangheroni, L. Travaini, U. Tucci), con la collaborazione di studiosi italiani e stranieri: per informazioni e collaborazioni email: [travaini@tin.it](mailto:travaini@tin.it) o scrivere a Prof. Lucia Travaini, Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità, Via Festa del Perdono 7, 20122 Milano.

**Roma:** A. TURRICCHIA, *Il Regno Lombardo-Veneto attraverso le medaglie (1815-1861)*, Roma 3 volumi, pp. CCX + 370, XII + 432, XIV + 390, 900 ill.

A. TURRICCHIA, *Il Regno di Sardegna attraverso le medaglie (1815-1861)*, Roma, pp. CI + XIV



+364, XIV +322, 600 ill.

Arnaldo Turricchia, via della Mendola 198,  
00135 Roma, e-mail: arnatur@tin.it

#### ● SWITZERLAND

**Corzono:** Jean-Paul Divo: Médailles du règne de Napoléon Ier (erscheint voraussichtlich 2004)

#### ● USA

Arthur L. Friedberg and Ira S. Friedberg, *Paper Money of the United States* - 17<sup>th</sup> edition.

Publication date: November 2003; ISBN: 087184-517-2.

Arthur Hughton, *Seleucid Coins, a comprehensive catalogue*, Part 2: *Seleucus IV through Antiochus XIII*, Forthcoming 2004

## NOUVELLES DES INSTITUTIONS / NEWS FROM INSTITUTIONS

#### ● DANMARK

**Kopenhagen:** Dansk Numismatisk Forening (Preben Nielsen) with a new address:

Gallionsvej 12, 2TH; DK 1437 København K, Danmark. Tel.: +45431918

e-mail: kirm\_prni@mail.tele.dk

#### ● FRANCE

**Paris:** Musée de la Monnaie. Poursuivant sa politique de publication des collections qu'il détient, le Musée de la Monnaie fait paraître fin 2002 son catalogue des monnaies et outillages du règne de Louis XVIII. Cet ouvrage intitulé «*Les Francs De Louis XVIII 1814-1824*» constituera le tome IV – 3 de la série 'Les Collections Monétaires' et donc le n° 3 des 'Monnaies Contemporaines'. Venant après celles consacrées aux monnaies de la Revolution et l'Empire, cette nouvelle publication est également due à Jean Indrigo, attaché au Médailleur de la Monnaie. Ce volume présente l'ensemble du fonds monétaire métallique et des coins et poinçons correspondants conservés au Musée de la Monnaie. On devinera au fil des pages la difficile installation du pouvoir royal, brusquement interrompue par l'épisode des Cent Jours puis, après Waterloo, le second retour du souverain. Le lecteur appréciera les résultats du Concours monétaire de 1814-1815. Il découvrira les aciers gravés qui ont donné naissance aux pièces qu'il connaît déjà ou qui sont restées plus confidentielles. Les divers essais, les monnaies de siège (obsidionales) et les monnaies coloniales complètent ce panorama. Les 24 planches N & B

présentent les monnaies et une sélection des outillages les plus significatifs.

#### ● GERMANY

**Köln:** Numismatik der Antike am Institut für Altertumskunde der Universität zu Köln. Neben der Papyrussammlung besteht seit der Mitte der 60er Jahre am Institut für Altertumskunde im Rahmen der Arbeitsstelle für Papyrologie, Numismatik und Epigraphik der Nordrhein-Westfälischen Akademie der Wissenschaften auch eine Sammlung antiker Münzen. Sie enthielt ursprünglich nur Prägungen der römischen Kaiser für Ägypten, konnte im Laufe der Zeit aber um wichtige, unveröffentlichte Exemplare aus verschiedenen Landschaften Kleinasien und aus der ptolemäischen Epoche Ägyptens erweitert werden. Jedoch hat der Anteil der Münzen aus der römischen Kaiserzeit aus Ägypten, der sog. "alexandrinischen" Münzen, sein besonderes Gewicht behalten, da es sich hierbei um eine der mit ca. 3800 Stücken größten Spezialsammlungen dieser Art in öffentlicher Hand handelt.

Wie die Papyrussammlung dient auch die Münzsammlung sowohl der Forschung als auch der Lehre; ihre Bestände werden – falls die immer knapper werdenden öffentlichen Mittel es erlauben – durch Ankäufe erweitert und bearbeitet sowie in den Abhandlungen der Akademie in der Reihe "Papyrologica Coloniensis" veröffentlicht. Seit kurzem besteht nun an der Universität zu Köln die Möglichkeit, antike Numismatik im Rahmen eines neuen Studienganges zu studieren. Die Numismatik ist inzwischen mit den übrigen, bereits ebenfalls früher schon in Köln vertretenen Disziplinen Papyrologie und Epigraphik zu dem neuen Fach "Papyrologie, Epigraphik und Numismatik der Antike (PEN)" zusammengefaßt worden. Die entsprechenden Lehrveranstaltungen werden wie bisher vom Institut für Altertumskunde angeboten. Der besondere Reiz des Kölner Angebotes liegt darin, daß sich hier zahlreiche Originale in den Sammlungen (Papyri; ptolemäische, alexandrinische und kleinasiatische Münzen; Abklatsche von Inschriften) vor Ort befinden, die als Basis für die Beschäftigung mit den jeweiligen Themen in Forschung und Lehre herangezogen werden können und so ein lebendiges Bild antiker Realien vermitteln. Mit der Magisterprüfung im Nebenfach wird das Studium abgeschlossen.

Zu Inhalt und Ziel des Studiums ist in § 2 der Studienordnung folgendes festgelegt: «Der Gegenstand des Faches Papyrologie, Epigraphik und Numismatik der Antike bezieht sich auf den griechisch-römischen Kulturkreis und ist einer-

seits technischer Natur: Lesen von Schrift und bildlichen Darstellungen, welche sich auf Papyrusblättern, Inschriftenträgern (Stein, Keramik, Bronze) und Münzen (Gewichten u. ä.) finden; Fertigkeit im Dokumentieren (Abdruck, Photo usw.). Die andere Seite des Faches, die möglichst umfassende Interpretation eines Originaldokumentes oder einer Dokumentengruppe, besteht im Hinzuziehen antiker literarischer Quellen, in der Beherrschung philologisch-historischer Methoden und in einer elementaren Vertrautheit mit Archäologie und historischer Geographie. Das Fach soll Studierenden der Altertumskunde der Mittelmeerwelt (z.B. der Fächer Ägyptologie, Archäologie, Alte Geschichte, Byzantinistik, Judaistik, Klassische und Mittellateinische Philologie, Theologie) die Möglichkeit an die Hand geben, verstärkt die genannten Primärquellen auszuwerten. Das Fach ist in die folgenden vier Teilgebiete gegliedert:

- A: Griechische Papyrologie
- B: Griechische Eigraphik
- C: Lateinische Eigraphik
- D: Antike Numismatik

Das Studium soll der Studentin oder dem Studenten unter Berücksichtigung der Anforderungen und Veränderungen in der Berufswelt die erforderlichen fachlichen Kenntnisse, Fähigkeiten und Methoden so vermitteln, daß sie oder er zu wissenschaftlicher Arbeit, zu kritischer Einordnung der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse und zu verantwortlichem Handeln befähigt wird.».

Die Studienordnung und die Lehrveranstaltungen sind auch im Internet unter [www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/studienordnungen/PEN.html](http://www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/studienordnungen/PEN.html) bzw.

[www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/vlvz](http://www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/klassphil/vlvz) abrufbar.

Weitere Auskünfte erteilt Dr. Angelo Geissen, Universität zu Köln, Institut für Altertumskunde, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, 50923 Köln; Tel. 0221/470-3024, -2357; Fax 0221/470-4997; e-Mail: [a.geissen@uni-koeln.de](mailto:a.geissen@uni-koeln.de)

#### ● HUNGARY

**Budapest - Szeged:** The Hungarian National Museum celebrated the 200th anniversary of its foundation in 2002. On this occasion was issued a medaillon (Designer Mihály Fritz) by the Szabó Mint in Szeged and the Hungarian Numismatic Society. (Fig. 1).

#### ● ITALY

**Milano:** Museo Archeologico di Milano. Storia della moneta antica in Italia. Il Ciclo di confe-



Budapest - Szeged: the medal of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian National Museum.

renze organizzato dal Civico Medagliere e dall'Università Popolare coordinato dalla dr. Maila Chiaravalle; dal 7 marzo al 15 maggio 2003, La moneta di Bisanzio (B. Callegher); La moneta gota, vandala e longobarda (E. Arslan); Miniere e monete in Toscana (F.M. Vanni); L'età carolingia (A. Rovelli); Sedì delle zecche (L. Travaini); La moneta in età comunale (E. Ercolani Cocchi).

#### ● SPAIN

**Barcellona:** Gabinet Numismatic de Catalunya, XIII Seminari: Moneda i banquers a la Catalunya medieval I i 2 d'abril de 2003.

XIV Curs de documentació: La moneda antiga del 6 al 27 de maig de 2003.

#### ● UNITED KINGDOM

**London:** The British Museum celebrates its 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2003 and was issued a com-

memorative medal.

● U.S.A.

**Harvard:** Harvard University Art Museum: Last year, thanks to the generosity of many people, Harvard University was able to start a Lectureship Fund in memory of Leo Mildenberg. It is an honor and a great pleasure to announce that the first Leo Mildenberg Memorial Lecture will be held on Friday, May 16, 2003 at 6:00 PM in the Arthur M. Sackler Museum on "Syracusan Decadrachms Revisited", a subject dear to Leo's heart, by Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Curator of the Harvard University Art Museum Numismatic Collections.

## VARIA/PERSONALIA

● AUSTRIA

**Graz:** Die Leitung des Münzkabinetts wurde trotz Protestes der österreichischen und internationalen Numismatiker einem Nichtnumismatiker, nämlich Mag. Karl Peitler, übertragen. Die numismatischen Bewerber blieben zugunsten einer internen Personalrochade unberücksichtigt. Zahlreiche Protestschreiben der internationalen Fachwelt sind bereits in Graz eingelangt.

● GERMANY

**Marburg:** Niklot Klüßendorf, Gaußmedaille 2003 der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft an Marburger Historiker. Die Braunschweigische Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft hat Herrn Prof. Dr. phil. Niklot Klüßendorf, Amöneburg apl. Professor für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte am Fachbereich Geschichte und Kulturwissenschaften an der Philipps-Universität Marburg als Träger der Gaußmedaille 2003 ausgewählt. Die Gesellschaft würdigt hiermit sein umfangreiches wissenschaftliches Werk im Fach Numismatik und Geldgeschichte. Sie ehrt zugleich den Hochschullehrer einer "kleinen" wissenschaftlichen Disziplin, der Epochen übergreifend zu Themen von der Spätantike bis zur Gegenwart arbeitet, die Grenzräume zu vielen Nachbarfächern erschließt und so den Rahmen des Spezialistentums sprengt. Die seit den späten sechziger Jahren erschienenen Arbeiten zur historischen Grundlagenforschung, zur historischen Quellenkunde, zur vergleichenden Landesgeschichte (Rheinland, Mecklenburg, Hessen und Thüringen), zur Finanzgeschichte, zum Denkmalschutz und zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte weisen weit über den üblichen Rahmen außer-

niversitärer historischer Forschung hinaus. Der hauptamtlich am Hessischen Landesamt für geschichtliche Landeskunde in Marburg tätige Preisträger nimmt die Quellen der Münz- und Geldgeschichte zum Ausgangspunkt für interdisziplinäre Fragestellungen und stellt sie, mit exemplarischer Methode das Grundsätzliche anstrebbend, in einen allgemeinen historischen Kontext. Mit der Preisverleihung wird ebenfalls sein Engagement in der Wissenschaftsorganisation gewürdigt, das der Nachwuchsförderung und der Deutschen Einheit zu Gute gekommen ist.

Klüßendorf ist der vierte Historiker, der diese Auszeichnung erhält. Er steht damit in einer Reihe mit den Mediävisten Arno Borst (Universität Konstanz/1986), Josef Fleckenstein (Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen/1994) und Arnold Esch (Deutsches Historisches Institut, Rom/1997).

Die Gaußmedaille wird im Rahmen der feierlichen Jahresversammlung der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft am 16. Mai 2003 verliehen. Es findet zugleich ein interdisziplinäres Festkolloquium zu Grundsatzfragen der Geldgeschichte statt.

● HUNGARY

**Budapest:** Csaba Tóth, the curator of the medieval and modern coin collection in the Cabinet of Coins and Medals in the Hungarian National Museum defended his PhD thesis on the *«Coinage in the Angevin period in Hungary»* in 2002.

● NETHERLANDS

**Leiden:** Rijksmuseum het Koninklijk Penninkabinet: Drs. Kees Reichardt (A.L.) is the new head ad interim.

● SWEDEN

**Stockholm:** As of April 1st 2003 Stockholm Numismatic Institute/Numismatiska Forskningsgruppen has a new address:

Stockholm Numismatic Institute Stockholm University SE-106 91 STOCKHOLM.

Telephone and fax numbers remain unchanged (Tel.: +46-8-674 77 50 Fax: +46-8-674 77 53)

New visiting address: Frescati Hagväg 16 B (on the university campus).

## NECROLOGIES / OBITUARIES

● ITALY

**Laura Breglia** (Napoli 5.02.1912 - 2.06.2003)  
Con Lei l'Italia ha perso una protagonista della



Numismatica Italiana del Novecento, tale da stare alla pari con S. Cesano e O. Ulrich Bansa, che rappresentano a mio avviso i maggiori numismatici italiani del secolo appena trascorso. Ci mancherà il suo tratto gentile ed affabile, il suo parlare moderato, ma problematico e mai saccente, la sua disponibilità ad ascoltare e a prodigarsi per gli altri, siano essi allievi oppure colleghi o semplicemente interessati alla materia. Viveva riservata ed appartata da tempo nella sua Napoli, città che non aveva mai voluto abbandonare, anche quando per molti anni insegnò all'Università di Roma. Tra i suoi lavori giovanili, accanto ad edizioni di ripostigli monetali ed a ricerche più prettamente archeologiche, ricordo il *Contributo allo studio della circolazione monetale in Magna Grecia* ("Acc. di Napoli", 1939) che, seguito dal *Catalogo delle Oreficerie del Museo Nazionale di Napoli* (Roma 1941) edito su stimolo di A. Maiuri, segna la sua svolta numismatica, per giungere al suo manuale *Numismatica Antica* (Milano 1964, rist. 1967). Questo rappresenta il punto di arrivo di una riflessione critica sulla disciplina durata un trentennio. Sotto il profilo metodologico il volume si pone dopo la metà del secolo a dieci anni dall'uscita del primo fascicolo degli *Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica* che segna la rinascita degli studi di numismatica in Italia dopo la parentesi dell'idealismo crociano, che tra le due guerre aveva in un certo qual senso escluso l'Italia dal dibattito scientifico europeo. Gli anni '60 segnano anche una svolta negli studi numismatici italiani con l'intensa attività della Breglia a Roma e con il conferimento della medaglia della Royal Numismatic Society nel 1959 ad O. Ulrich Bansa dell'Università di Padova. A Lei infatti si deve il Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica di Roma del 1961, che servì a riannodare i contatti con gli esponenti della ricerca numismatica europea e a questo seguì la Fondazione del Centro Internazionale di Villa Livia a Napoli nel 1965. Il Centro iniziò dal 1967 a tenere congressi biennali, che a scadenza meno ravvicinata si tengono tuttora sotto la guida del prof. Attilio Stazio. Sono tutti avvenimenti che preludono all'espansione della Numismatica Italiana degli anni '80 e '90, che ha visto un continuo incremento di studiosi e di studi sui più diversi aspetti della ricerca numismatica: merito di questo rinnovamento è in parte anche della "Scuola di Roma" nata sotto la guida esperta della Breglia. Circa il Suo metodo, va notato che esso è essenzialmente storico e problematico ed i due aspetti non costituiscono due momenti distinti, ma sono strettamente connessi e si integrano a vicenda; infatti solo una informazione critica e problema-

tica può portare ad una comprensione storica del fenomeno moneta. A questo proposito si possono citare numerosi contributi, ma mi limiterò a ricordare, dalle Sue riflessioni sulla sequenza dei conii di Caulonia, ("Studi Miscellanei", 15, 1970, p.15) «i due momenti – o se si vuole i due aspetti» della ricerca numismatica: «quello filologico» e quello interpretativo e valutativo della testimonianza monetale. Sono questi i presupposti critici che hanno lasciato una traccia sensibile nel panorama degli studi numismatici in Italia nel Novecento.

I Suoi maggiori temi di ricerca sono stati: la Magna Grecia affrontata in una molteplicità di angolature, soprattutto la monetazione incusa e la circolazione monetale; la premoneta, ovvero le forme di scambio indagate in *Le antiche rotte del Mediterraneo documentate da monete e pesi* (1955, rist. Roma 1966) e la prima monetazione romana con il saggio *La prima fase della coniazione romana dell'argento* (Roma 1952), toccando anche temi di numismatica romana imperiale, soprattutto in un fortunato libro: *L'arte romana nelle monete dell'età imperiale* (Milano 1968), tradotto anche in inglese (New York 1969).

Laura Breglia era stata responsabile dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica per 40 anni dal 1954 al 1994, prima come vice commissaria e poi come Presidente; Vice-presidente della CIN, socia onoraria della Royal Numismatic Society, medagliata della Società Numismatica Italiana e membro di numerose accademie italiane e straniere. Nel 1987 Le furono offerti tre volumi di *Studi per Laura Breglia*, supplemento al n. 4 (1985) del "Bollettino di Numismatica", con una esauriente bibliografia a cura di Teresa Caruso.

Giovanni Gorini

The *International Numismatic Newsletter*, published by the International Numismatic Commission, appears twice a year (Spring - Autumn). Current editors: G. DEMBSKI (Kunsthistorisches Museum, Münzkabinett - Burgring 5, A-1010 WIEN 1 - e-mail: guenther.dembski@khm.at), and G. GORINI (Dip. di Scienze dell'Antichità - Piazza Capitanato 7, 35139 Padova (I) - E-MAIL: giovanni.gorini@unipd.it). **Items for the Fall/Winter issue** should arrive if possible by the end of October, **preferably in Wien**, where the text is being prepared. 2.500 copies of the present issue have been printed, distributed to 1200 addresses in some 80 countries and at the International Congress in Madrid.